

[Text version of database, created 12/01/2011].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Bodo-Garo group (Sino-Tibetan family).

Languages included: Atong [bga-aot].

Data sources.

Atong: Van Breugel 2008 = Van Breugel, Seino. A Grammar of Atong. Ph. D. Thesis: La Trobe University (Research Centre For Linguistic Typology), Bundoora, Victoria. // *(Detailed grammar and a 3000-entry dictionary, collected by the author himself during his fieldwork)*

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1. ALL

Atong *gumuk* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 654.

2. ASHES

Atong *^hapəra* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 707. Cf. also the more specialized *wal^h-kuŋki* 'black ashes' (where *wal^h* = 'fire' q.v.) [Van Breugel 2008: 715].

3. BARK

Atong *maw=k^hol* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 677. The second morpheme is *k^hol* 'skin, hide' q.v.; the first one is obscure. Another form is *pan=k^hol* id. [Van Breugel 2008: 686], where *pan* = 'tree' q.v. (for calculations, in both cases the same morpheme *k^hol* is used).

4. BELLY

Atong *pi=puk* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 689. Polysemy: 'belly / stomach / bowels / intestines'. Same prefix *pi=* as in *pi=ɾət* 'gall bladder'?

5. BIG

Atong *čurj-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 641. Regular antonym of *məl-* 'small'.

6. BIRD

Atong *taw?* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 705. Glossed as 'chicken; bird'. Also exists in a separate morphophonological bound variant *daw?*- as a "prefix" for various bird names: e. g. *daw?*=*gandot* 'eagle', *daw?*=*k'a* 'black crow' etc. [Van Breugel 2008: 646].

7. BITE

Atong *kak-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 664.

8. BLACK

Atong *nak-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 682. Found also with a typical "color prefix": *pi-nak* [Van Breugel 2008: 689].

9. BLOOD

Atong *tʰəi?* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 709.

10. BONE

Atong *kereŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 665.

11. BREAST

Atong *čel-bak* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 637. The morpheme *čel* on its own is translated as 'bosom' (cf. also *čel-ku* 'rib cage'); the component *-bak* is unclear. The same source also lists a synonym, *kʰaʔ-pʰak* (p. 666), literally '(fighting) spirit-side' (perhaps in the sense of 'soul location'). Since the metonymy is transparent, and since *čel* has better external parallels, it is probably secondary. Distinct from *muʔ-ʰai* 'female breast' [Van Breugel 2008: 679].

12. BURN TR.

Atong *sawʔ-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 698. Polysemy: 'burn / roast'. This stem sees transitive use only, unlike the partially synonymous *kʰam-* [Van Breugel 2008: 667], whose primary semantics seems to be intransitive (*raŋsan kʰam-a* 'the sun burns'), but which is also employed sometimes in transitive mode (*waʔ nokaw kʰam-ok* 'the fire burnt the house').

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Atong *čak=si=kʰol* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 635. The compound form literally means 'skin / scale' (*kʰol* q.v.) 'of finger' (*čak-si*, where *čak* = 'hand' q.v.).

14. CLOUD

Atong *raŋ=brəm* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 691. First component is *raŋ* 'rain, sky' q.v. Secondary synonym: *raŋ=činek* id. (not attested in actual text examples, unlike *raŋ=brəm*).

15. COLD

Atong *ček- ~ čək-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 637.

16. COME

Atong *raiʔ-a-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 690. A suffixal derivate from *raiʔ-* 'to go' q.v.

17. DIE

Atong *tʰai-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 709.

18. DOG

Atong *kəiʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 672.

19. DRINK

Atong *rəŋ-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 694.

20. DRY

Atong *ranʔ-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 691. Should be distinguished from *rekʰep-* 'to be dry (of plants), wrinkled (of person)' [Van Breugel 2008: 692].

21. EAR

Atong *na-kʰal* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 682. Main root morpheme is *na-* + *kʰal* 'hole'. Cf. such further compounds as *na-kʰoŋ* 'backside of the ear', *na-gok* 'deaf' [ibid.].

22. EARTH

Atong *haʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 655. Also attested in a (most likely) specialized compound: *haʔ-maŋ* 'soil, earth, clay' [Van Breugel 2008: 656].

23. EAT

Atong *saʔ-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 695.

24. EGG

Atong *tawʔ=ti* ~ *tawʔ=ti* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 706. First root in the compound is *tawʔ* 'bird' q.v. Also attested in monomorphemic form as *təi* [Van Breugel 2008: 711] (cf. also the verbal form *təi-* 'to lay an egg'), although all textual examples contain the bimorphemic variant.

25. EYE

Atong *mək-ren* ~ *mək-ərən* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 680. The main root morpheme is *mək*, cf. compound forms: *mək-sep* 'corner of the eye', *mək-səməl* 'eyebrow' etc. [ibid.].

26. FAT N.**Atong *bə=təm* (1).**

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 634.

27. FEATHER**Atong *taw?=mən?* (1).**

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 705. First component is *taw?* 'bird' q.v.**28. FIRE****Atong *wal?* (1).**

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 715. Polysemy: 'fire / torch'.

29. FISH**Atong *na?* (1).**

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 681.

30. FLY V.**Atong *pəw-* (1).**

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 690.

31. FOOT

Atong čaʔ (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 634. Glossed as 'leg, foot'; special compounds include čaʔ-čok 'sole of the foot', čaʔ-bə-kuŋ 'instep' and others.

32. FULL

Atong pʰiŋ- (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 688.

33. GIVE

Atong hənʔ- (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 659.

34. GOOD

Atong nem- (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 683. Secondary synonym: gaʔ- [Van Breugel 2008: 649]. The exact semantic difference is unclear, but most textual examples confirm *nem-* as the basic choice.

35. GREEN

Atong kʰeŋ-čək (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 669. Polysemy: 'green / blue'. Cf. also kʰeŋ-sɔŋk 'dark green'. Probably derived from kʰeŋ- 'to live' [ibid.]; the second morpheme is perhaps čək 'cold' q.v.?

36. HAIR

Atong *kʰaw* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 668.

37. HAND

Atong *čak* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 635. Glossed as 'arm, hand'. Also attested in compound form: *čak-čok* 'hand' [ibid.], where *-čok* is a classifier.

38. HEAD

Atong *də=kəm* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 648. Polysemy: 'head / top / upside'.

39. HEAR

Atong *na-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 681.

40. HEART

Atong *kʰaʔ=tʰoŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 667. The morpheme *kʰaʔ* = 'spirit' is the standard prefix for various internal organs.

41. HORN

Atong *kʰoroŋ* ~ *kororoŋ* ~ *kəroŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 670, 672.

42. I

Atong *aŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 627.

43. KILL

Atong *soʔot-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 699.

44. KNEE

Atong *čaʔ=kw ~ čaʔ=ku* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 634. First part of the compound is *čaʔ* 'leg, foot' q.v.

45. KNOW

Atong *təŋ-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 713.

46. LEAF

Atong *pan=čak* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 686. First component of the compound means 'tree' q.v. This is the neutral term to design

any kind of leaf; the more typical situation is when the morpheme *-čak* is used in compounds with particular types of plants, e. g. *čá-čak* 'tea leaf', *narak^hel-čak* 'coconut tree leaf' etc.

47. LIE

Atong *šəw-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 663. Exact meaning given as 'to lie down (both the movement and the position), to sleep'. Cf. also the compound form *šəw-dap-* 'to lie on' [Van Breugel 2008: 664].

48. LIVER

Atong *biʔ=tʰən* ~ *piʔ=tʰən* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 631. Formally a compound, but the two morphemes (both of which have reliable Sino-Tibetan etymologies) are not found separately in the language.

49. LONG

Atong *rawʔ-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 692. Polysemy: 'tall / long'.

50. LOUSE

Atong *kʰə=rək* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 671.

51. MAN

Atong *morot* (-1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 679. Same word as 'person' q.v. Borrowed from Indo-Aryan (cf. Hindi *mard* 'man').

52. MANY

Atong *paŋʔ*- (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 686.

53. MEAT

Atong *ran=dai* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 691. Segmentation is not certain. First component is perhaps = *ranʔ*- 'to be dry' q.v.?

54. MOON

Atong *ʃa* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 659. Also attested as a compound: *ʃa-ʃoŋ* (p. 660), where *ʃoŋ* = 'younger brother' (?). A secondary synonym, *ʃaŋ-ʔai* (p. 636), is most likely a formal appellation (= Chinese *Chang-E*, 嫦娥).

55. MOUNTAIN

Atong *haʔ=bəri* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 656. First component is *haʔ* 'earth' q.v.

56. MOUTH

Atong *kʰuʔ-čuk* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 670. Polysemy: 'mouth / language'. The proper root morpheme is *kʰuʔ*-, cf. *kʰuʔ-čul* 'lip', *kʰuʔ-raŋ* 'voice', *kʰuʔ-tip*- 'to close the mouth' etc. [ibid.].

57. NAME

Atong *bi=muŋ* ~ *bi=məŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 632. Cf. the same root in verbal use: *məŋ*- 'to call someone a name' [Van Breugel 2008: 681].

58. NECK

Atong *tok-əreŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 711. This is the compound form confirmed by textual examples; another dictionary synonym is *tok-ʰiniŋ* ~ *tok-ʰənəŋ* [ibid.]. The semantic difference is not explained, and neither of the two second components can be explained from within Atong. The main root morpheme is, nevertheless, *tok*, since it is the common invariant, and also encountered in related compounds such as *tok-əpʰu* 'gullet, throat', *tok-oroŋ* 'glottal area' etc.

59. NEW

Atong *pi=dan* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 689. First morpheme is a prefix, cf. *pi=čam* 'old (of things)' [ibid.].

60. NIGHT

Atong *wal* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 715.

61. NOSE

Atong *na-kʰuŋ* ~ *na-kuŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 682. Primary root morpheme is *na-* (in A'tong, homonymous with *na-* 'ear' q.v., but etymologically different); *-kʰuŋ* probably = *kʰuŋ* 'shell, carapace' [Van Breugel 2008: 671] (perhaps also 'cartilage?').

62. NOT

Atong *-ča* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 416. Suffixal morpheme (cf. *təŋ-kʰu-ča* 'I do not yet know', etc.).

63. ONE

Atong *sa* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 695.

64. PERSON

Atong *morot* (-1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 679. Same word as 'man' q.v. Borrowed from Indo-Aryan (cf. Hindi *mard* 'man').

65. RAIN

Atong *raŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 691. Strictly distinguished from the verbal root *wa-* 'to rain' [Van Breugel 2008: 714]. Etymologically = 'sky', cf. *raŋ-ra* 'sky', *raŋ-san* 'sun, day'.

66. RED

Atong *pi=sak* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 689. First morpheme is the same prefix *pi=* as in *pi=nak* 'black' q.v. Also encountered simply

as *sak-* [Van Breugel 2008: 696].

67. ROAD

Atong *ram* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 691. Secondary synonym: *sorok* [Van Breugel 2008: 700]. This word, an Indo-Aryan borrowing (cf. Hindi *sarak* id.), is very rarely encountered in textual examples and probably refers to "technological" roads (paved, etc.).

68. ROOT

Atong *čaʔ=dəl* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 634. The root is also met on its own as *dəl* 'root, vine' [Van Breugel 2008: 648], but compound usage with *čaʔ* 'foot' q.v. seems more common.

69. ROUND

References and notes:

Atong: Not attested. Cf. *-wil* ~ *-wilwil* 'around' (postposition), *winwin-* 'to wind around smth.' [Van Breugel 2008: 717].

70. SAND

Atong *haʔ=bə=kuŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 656. The first component is *haʔ* 'earth' q.v. The prefixed stem *bə=kuŋ* is not met on its own. Secondary synonym: *hanʔ=čeŋ* [Van Breugel 2008: 658]. Several textual examples given by the compiler would seem to rather confirm *haʔ=bə=kuŋ* as the most basic word, e. g. *kun haʔbəkuŋčiči batbo* 'stick the stick in the sand' [Van Breugel 2008: 630].

71. SAY

Atong *no-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 683. Different from *ol-* 'to speak, talk' [Van Breugel 2008: 685].

72. SEE

Atong *nuk-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 684. Polysemy: 'to see / to look like / to find'.

73. SEED

Atong *karan* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 665. Meaning quoted as 'seed, kernel, fruit stone'.

74. SIT

Atong *mu?*- (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 679. Polysemy: 'to sit down / to be seated / to stay, be at, live somewhere'.

75. SKIN

Atong *k^hol* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 669.

76. SLEEP

Atong *ʒəw-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 663. Exact meaning given as 'to lie down (both the movement and the position), to sleep'. Cf. also the compound form *ʃəw-dap-* 'to lie on' [Van Breugel 2008: 664].

77. SMALL

Atong *məl-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 680.

78. SMOKE

Atong *walʔ=kʰu* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 715. First component is *walʔ* 'fire' q.v.

79. STAND

Atong *čap-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 636.

80. STAR

Atong *a=ski ~ a=skʰui ~ a=skui* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 627. Word-initial *a=* is a fossilized prefix.

81. STONE

Atong *rəŋʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 693. Secondary synonym: *patal ~ pʰatal ~ pʰaʰal ~ paʰal* [Van Breugel 2008: 686]. This is an Indo-Aryan borrowing (cf. Hindi *paʰar*; etc.) that is not actually featured in any of Van Breugel's text examples.

82. SUN

Atong *raŋ=saŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 692. Polysemy: 'sun / day'. The first morpheme is *raŋ* 'rain' < 'sky'; the proper root morpheme is *saŋ*.

83. SWIM

Atong *huŋ-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 659.

84. TAIL

Atong *diʔ=mai* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 646. The main root morpheme is *mai*; *diʔ* is literally 'excrement', but historically 'arse, anus', cf. *diʔ-kʰal* id.

85. THAT

Atong *ue- ~ u-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 713.

86. THIS

Atong *ie ~ i-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 659.

87. THOU

Atong *naŋʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 682.

88. TONGUE

Atong *tʰəla-pak* ~ *tʰəlam-pak* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 709. Segmentation is based on external data. The suffixal morpheme *-pak* is perhaps < *pʰak* 'side (lengthwise)' [Van Breugel 2008: 687].

89. TOOTH

Atong *wa* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 714. Polysemy: 'tooth / tusk (of elephant)'.
 Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 714. Polysemy: 'tooth / tusk (of elephant)'.

90. TREE

Atong *pan* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 686. Polysemy: 'tree / firewood'.

91. TWO

Atong *ni* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 683.

92. WALK (GO)

Atong *raiʔ*- (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 690. The difference between this stem and *raʔeŋ*- 'to go, go away, leave' [Van Breugel 2008: 692] is not quite clear from attested examples. In any case, the two stems are probably related.

93. WARM (HOT)

Atong *tuŋʔ*- (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 711. Glossed as 'hot, warm'.

94. WATER

Atong *tɔi* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 711. Polysemy: 'water / fruit juice'.

95. WE₁

Atong *niŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 683. Exclusive form.

95. WE₂

Atong *naʔ-naŋ* (2).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 681. Inclusive form.

96. WHAT

Atong *atoŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 156. There also exists a special interrogative verb *atak* 'to do what?', ineligible because of specific bound use (but probably etymologically related to *atoŋ* all the same).

97. WHITE

Atong *pi=bok* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 689. Polysemy: 'white / unripe / light green'. The first element is a prefix, encountered in other color names as well (*pi=nak* 'black', *pi=sak* 'red' etc.).

98. WHO

Atong *čaŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 636.

99. WOMAN

Atong *gawi* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 652. Polysemy: 'woman / female / unmarried girl'. There also exists a special term *mə'-ama* to designate a married woman [Van Breugel 2008: 11].

100. YELLOW

Atong *rəmət* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 694. Polysemy: 'yellow / orange'. Internal structure unclear.

101. FAR

Atong *žanʔ*- (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 660.

102. HEAVY

Atong *čerəm-* ~ *čarəm-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 638.

103. NEAR

Atong *nek-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 683.

104. SALT

Atong *səm?* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 702. Polysemy: 'salt / medicine'.

105. SHORT

Atong *suŋ?*- (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 701. Said to be 'of time, person, thing'.

106. SNAKE

Atong *də=pəw* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 649.

107. THIN

Atong *p^het-* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 688.

108. WIND

Atong *bal-wa* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 630. The word formally looks like a nominal derivative of a verbal root **bal-* ('to blow?'; cf. *ibid.* *bal-p^hak-* 'to blow away').

109. WORM

Atong *k^han=sɔ̃rui* (1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 668. For the first morpheme, cf. *k^han* 'classifier for objects like log boats' [*ibid.*].

110. YEAR

Atong *bɔ̃lsi* (-1).

References and notes:

Atong: Van Breugel 2008: 634. Borrowed from Indo-Aryan (cf. Hindi *baras*, Assamese *bɔ̃sɔ̃r* etc.).